(e) whether guidelines for employees in various chemical units have tlso been laid down by Government; md

(d) if not; what are the reasons herefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJAIAH): (a) *to* (d). In the vake of Bhopal accident, various as-)ects and measures to be adopted to insure safety and health of workers vere considered in the meetings of ^abour Secretaries and Labour Minsters of State Governments | Union Territory Administrations. On the >asis of general consensus reached herein, a National Programme for [Coordinated Action Plan for control if hazards and protection of occupa-ional health and safety of workers in langerous manufacturing processes ias been drawn up. This action plan provides for specific and coordinated ction to be taken by Central Government, State Governments, Employers ind Worker Organisations. The Na-ional Action Plan has been forwarded o those agencies for initiating imme-iate action.

Recommendations of the Second Press Commission

1628. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will *he* Minister of INFORMATION AND SROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main recommenda-ions made by Second Press Com-lission about Official Secrets Act /h'ich are still under consideration; nd

(b) the time by when a final deci-ion thereon is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF HE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. ADGIL): (a) The Second Press ommission's main recommendations ;gardnig the Official Secrets Act are s follows:—

Section 5 of the Official Secrets of 1923 may be repealed and sub-stituted by other provisions suited to meet the paramount need of national security and other vital interests of the States as well as the right of the people to know the affairs of the State affecting them. It is essential in our view to restrict the operation of Section 5 by prescribing the types of information which need protection from disclosure. These types or categories will necessarily be broad, but primarily it will be the task of the executive to determine whether a document falls under any of the specified categories. In this respect we think that the provisions of part-II of the British Freedom of Information Bill may be adopted with appropriate modifications and changes. The other provisions in the Official Secrets Act may be carefully examined by an expert body to see which of them deserve modification and thereafter those provisions could also be incorporated in the new legislation proposed.

(b) It shall take quite some time before a final decision on these recom-mendations is taken.

Imported edible oils supplied at sub-sidised rates

1629. SHRI PARVATHANENI UP-ENDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vanas-pati manufacturers are using 60 per cent of imported oils supplied to them at subsidised rates;

(b) whether the imports of edible oils could be cut down substantially of using indigenous vegetable olis instead;

(c) whether with the use of indi-genous oils, by vanaspati manufacturers the prices of vanaspati could be brought down benefiting millions; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government for using more indigenous vegetable oils?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Imported edible oil to the extent of 60 per cent of their requirement is being currently allotted to the ivanaspati industry. This does not involve any subsidy presently.

(to) The import of edible oils during January-June, 1985 was substantially lower than the corresponding period of 1984. The allocation of imported oils to vanaspati industry has been reduced significantly since the beginning of March, 1985.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In addition to lower imports than last year permission has been given to the vanaspati industry to use upto 10 per cent solvent extracted mustard/rapeseed oil since 1-6-1985.

Non-Fruit products under FPO

1630. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) when aerated waters and other synthetic soft drinks (no fruit stuff) were brought under the purview of the Fruit Product Order;

(b) the reasons for bringing non-fruit products under the purview of FPO when the name of FPO itself is explicit in stating FRUIT; and

(c) on what grounds FPO specifications are different from PFA and to what extent it has proved useful?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) These products were brought under the purview of the Fruit Products Order, 19.59 in October, 1972.

i Ob) The underlying consideration was that since these products competed with fruit products, their quality and marketing publicity should be suitably regulated under the Order.

(c) The Fruit Products Order lays down detailed specifications on different aspects bearing on the quality of the products covered by it and thereby supplements the regulatory control exercised under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Laksar Sugar Mill in Uttar Pradesh

1631. SHRI RAMANAND YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the custodian of the Laksar Sugar Mill ir district Saharanpur (UP) had purchased firewood for the sugar mill boiler of the value of Rs. 75 lakh foi one season;

(b) what is the crushing capacity of the sugar mill per day;

(c) whether it is a fact that the factory is running under heavy loss every year;

(d) whether the accounts of the mill have been audited;

(e) if the answer to parts (a), (b) and (c) above be in affirmative, ano part (d) in negative what steps Gov ernment have taken to improve the working of the mill;

(f) what is the normal annual re quirement of firewood of this factory to start crushing of sugarcane; and

(g) what are the reasons for no' auditing the accounts of the mill foi the years 1981-82, 1982-83. 1983-8' and 1984-85?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD ANI CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The licensed cane crushinj capacity of the mill is 1800 tonne: cane per day.

(c) The factory is incurring losse because of under utilisation of capa city, the plant and machinery being